DALY'S THEATRE-11-Stoddard Lecture-2-5:15-Sho EDEN MUSBE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in War. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-A Lady of Venice. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-1402.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-In Mizzou HERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to 10:30-HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to HUBER'S FOURTEENTH-ST. MUSEUM-Exhibition IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Zwel Glueckliche Tage

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:10-A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Wine, Beer, Spirit and Tobacco Show.

Wine, Beer, Spirit and Tobacco Show.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Butterfles.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10 a, m. to 10 p. m.— STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave. 2:30-8:30-Ha-genbeck's Trained Animals. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Land of the Midnight

4TH-AVE.-0 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel.

Index to Advertisements

3 Hotels
Lect. and Meetings11 6 Lost and Found11 6 Marriages & Deaths. 7 7 Miscellaneous
Lect. and Meetings11 6 Lost and Found11 6 Marriages & Deaths. 7 7 Miscellaneous
6 Lost and Found
Marriages & Deaths. 7 Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous12 5 New Publicans 8
New Publicans 8
Ocean Steamers10 4
Real Estate 8 4
Real Estate 9
Religious Notices 7
Railroads 5
Special Notices 7
Savings Banks11
Steamboats
Teachers 8
Winter Resorts 11
Work Wanted 9
LIMOR Wanted

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9 00; none better at any price. 809 and S11 Broadway, between

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

LARGEST CIRCULATION of any weekly newspaper, issued from the daily, in the United States. Average circulat ABOUT 160,000 COPIES actual, bona fide, paid-up subscriptions to the

THE WEEKLY OF FEBRUARY 28th, ppers, ready for mailing, 3 cents a copy. Read the DISCUSSIONS BY ROSWELL G. HORR, the Silver and Tariff controversies in each issue of the eckly. The Weekly Tribune, \$1 a year, postage paid. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 mos, 2 mos, 2

Postage prepaid by The Tribuna except as hereinafter stated.
CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage atamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.
FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canala and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sundag Tribune, 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, This postage must be paid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.
OFFICEN OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 184 Nassaust., New-York. Main uptown office.
1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.
European Branch, for advertisements only, 1 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C., London, England.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Much speculation was indulged in as to Mr. Gladstone's intention to resign. Chancellor von Caprivi made a speech in the Reichstag in support of the Russian treaty, quoting Bismarck. = A battle between Russian and Prussian soldiers on the frontier was reported. === Some resentment against John expected that hostilities will cease to-day in Brazil pending the Presidential election.

Congress.-Both houses in session. === Senate: Only routine business was transacted in order to secure early adjournment, so that the Democratic Senators might attend the caucus. - House: Mr. Bland's Silver Inflation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole; Lafe Pence explained his remarks in the debate

Domestic .- The Burtis Greater New-York bill passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 2; the Assembly appropriated \$300,000 for work on the State Capital; Senator Bradley bitterly criticised the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge trustees. = McKane's friends are reported to be making a capvass of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court Bench in order to secure a stay = The House at Trenton debated a resolution for investigating the election of W. J. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester"; Senator Perkins is still resolved to leave the "rump" Senate. === The President filled the three principal Federal offices in Brooklyn and the Collectorship of the Port of Boston. === Ex-President Harrison was greeted by large crowds at Kansas City. Mo., and stations in Kansas. and made several speeches, === Carl L. ngens returned to Ithaca; he says he can prove an alibi in the Cornell freshmen polsoning

City and Suburban.-James A. Dooley, inspector of election in the Nineteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District, was convicted of making a false canvass of the vote cast in his district on last Election Day. ==== Under Sheriff J. B. Sexton was appointed Sheriff. = The trial of Kenneth F. Sutherland, Justice of the Peace of Gravesend, was continued before Justice Cullen in Brooklyn; John Y. McKane is still in Raymond Street Jail, and did not give testimony yesterday, ==== The baseball convention was ended. === Naval ard of Inquiry continued its investigation into the loss of the Kearsarge. ____ A design was chosen for the new 9th Regiment Armory. The Genealogical and Biographical Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Stocks strong, although not specially active; the Granger shares were conspicuous, and under the lead of St. Paul gained about 1 per cent; the industrials were quiet and irregular, Sugar Refining advancing and Distilling declining: money was easy on both call and time

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. armer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest 21; average, 2714.

McKane is still in the Brooklyn jail, but the progress of the Sutherland trial, in which he anted as a witness, was so rapid yesterday that his stay there is likely to be brief. Undoubtedly his counsel are putting forth desperate efforts to secure a judicial order that will keep him out of prison, though only one application to a Supreme Court Justice appears have been made yesterday. This was made to Judge Wright, of Oswego, who properly refused to touch the case. Let us hope that other Judges who may be appealed to will have an equally high sense of duty.

President Cleveland, in filling three important Federal offices in Brooklyn, has chosen to show special favor to men identified with the Antipper movement, though one of his anhas been connected with the regular nocratic organization and served as Police

cratic administrations. The new District-Attorney is a lawyer whose name is little known to the public at large. Mr. Healy, who is named as Internal Revenue Collector apparently against his own desire, is a citizen of the highest standing, who warmly supported Mr. Schieren in the Mayoralty contest last year. The Hill-Murphy Ring can draw little comfort from these appointments.

In the Senate at Albany yesterday the Greater New-York bill was passed in precisely the form in which the Assembly acted on it a few days ago. Senator Reynolds, of Brooklyn, made an earnest fight in behalf of his amendment calling for an equal rate of taxation in all parts of the consolidated city, but it was stricken out by a decisive vote. As passed, the measure is a reasonable one. It provides for a vote of the people of the district embraced in "Greater New-York," at the next election, upon the question of union with the metropolis. This will lead to a full discussion of the question, which in itself will be a good thing.

The Park Commissioners have pulled themselves together, after the dressing-down administered by Mayor Gilroy last week, and have devised plans for spending \$352,000 of the million-dollar appropriation. This, they say, will furnish employment for 1,200 men. A considerable part, at least, of the work to be done is necessary. It need hardly be said that not a dollar should be laid out where it is not needed; and by all means the Park Commissioners should see to it that the large number of men to be employed are taken from those who are out of work and yet have families to support.

WORSE THAN QUORUM-COUNTING.

Experience is teaching the Democratic House that there is much in its procedure that is worse than the counting of a quorum. With a large majority available for the rapid transaction of business it is helpless, incompetent and demoralized. Mr. Bland with his proposition "to coin a vacuum" has paralyzed the legislative functions of the House, and introduced a system of "jail delivery" which has brought it into general contempt. With the appropriation bills held back, and with a vast amount of urgent legislative business in arrears, day after day is wasted in disorderly wrangling and unavailing efforts to secure a quorum from the Democratic majority. The tactics of the Republican minority are justifiable, since the Democratic majority lacks the courage to face the issue which Mr. Bland has raised, and also the common sense to regain control of legislative business by counting the quorum when it is there and ought to be recognized. The Democratic House prefers to have these degrading scenes enacted and to exhibit daily its incompetence to conduct legislation rather than to admit that the party four years ago was on the wrong side of a great public question.

Whatever else may be said of the last Republican Congress, it cannot be denied that there was a working House. The record proves it. The House elected in November, 1888, revised the complex system of tariff and internal revenue law, reformed the current methods of customs administration, passed a compromise Silver Coinage act, refunded the Direct Tax, introduced a comprehensive system for the relief of disabled veterans and their families, suppressed the largest gambling business in the world through the Anti-Lottery bill, admitted new States into the Union, revised the maritime laws in accordance with the advice of an International Conference, promoted American ship-ping interests by ocean mail subsidies, and enacted the World's Fair, Foreign Contract, Eight-Hour, Anti-Trust, Meat Inspection, Copyright, Reapportionment, Army Promotion, Land Grant Forfeiture, Intermediate Court of Appeals, and other important measures. This record of legislative industry was made by a Republican House which had a working majority hardly larger than a baker's dozen,

That majority recognized clearly the fact that it was in power to legislate for the country. It did the work which the American people had commissioned it to do, and did not evade a single great issue. It accomplished its mission by counting a quorum when it was present, by suppressing a minority conspiracy, by almost utter worthlessness, enforcing the supreme principle of majority rule, and by restoring the working functions of the House. The conspirators who were disarmed made a frantic outcry. The country was entertained for many months with denunciation of the tyranny of the Republican "Czar" and the assassination of minority rights, In that new order of political regeneration to which the Democratic party under Mr. Cleveland's leadership solemnly consecrated itself there was to be no counting of quorums, the rights of minorities were to be religiously respected and legislation was to be conducted with deliberation and decency and not by "imperial ukase.'

Prodigal in promises, the Democracy is always beggarly in fulfilment. Since Mr. Reed left the Speaker's chair there have been two Democratic Houses. The first, elected in 1890 with an overwhelming party majority, did not enact a single measure of magnitude. Not one pledge to the country was redeemed. The leadership was in commission, discipline there was none, and the session closed with filibustering raids headed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in a House where two-thirds of the members were Democrats. If the second House, elected in 1892, has repealed the Silver Purchase clause and enacted a tariff for producing National bankruptcy, it has registered the arbitrary decrees of the Committee of Rules, suppressed debates by "ukase," and legislated on two most important subjects with precipitate haste and without deliberation. Unlicensed filibustering and gag law have gone hand in hand. Never have debates been more disorderly nor legislative blocks more frequent Finally we have the spectacle of Mr. Bland and his gang of fanatics holding up the House compelling arbitrary arrests and "jail deliveries" and suspending all legislative business The Sergeant-at-Arms issues "ukases" and Pandemonium reigns.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LEADERSHIP.

The Liberal party in England is rapidly approaching a crisis in its fortunes. London is filled with rumors of Mr. Gladstone's speedy retirement and of the succession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership. Contradictions may follow the rumors another day, but it is alto gether probable that Mr. Gladstone is convinced that he has reached, to use one of his own phrases, the parting of the ways. The Parish Councils bill is in a fair way to be adopted after reasonable concessions on both sides, and the Government may go on and meet the new session of Parliament with a fresh legislative programme; but it is evident that Mr. Gladstone desires to retire from office, and that he is physically incapacitated for leading the Liberal party. If he remains in office, probably it will be because the succession to the leadership presents insuperable difficulties.

Lord Rosebery's name is again prominently mentioned as his probable successor, with Lord Spencer as an alternate, Sir William Harcourt being apparently excluded by his impaired health and physical infirmities. Lord Rosebery's connection with the Upper House would seem to be a serious objection, but it might be obviated if he were to take the Premiership as the fearless and outspoken champion of the present Radical agitation against the Lords. Whether he will be willing to adopt this policy and to meet umissioner under the last two Demo- Parliament with a bill either for converting the I the

House of Lords into an elective body or for divesting it of its absolute veto power upon legislation by the Commons, is a matter of con jecture, with the chances largely in favor of reluctance on his part to undertake the Premiership under existing conditions. Neither Lord Rosebery nor Lord Spencer could hope to keep his Cabinet associates from the Upper House in office with him, if he were to become a Radical reformer of hereditary privilege; nor could either statesman have any reasonable expecta tion of holding the coalition majority together in the Commons without committing himself unreservedly to some drastic policy of this kind.

LAFE PENCE.

We do not for a moment doubt that Mr. Lafe Pence has his uses. Nor that somewhere in the economy of Nature he has his place. In the judgment of scientists and philosophers pretty much everything has; though there are things for which either a use or a place can only be discovered after long search and with ut most difficulty. But, having made this concession to science and philosophy, we unhesitatingly avow our conviction that the Congress of the United States is not Mr. Lafe Pence's appropriate place nor the function of lawmaking his proper use. At the time of his election the State of Colorado seems to have been swept with a delusion that everything could be done by the mere exertion of wind power; that wind was wisdom, and the wisest government was that which was kept in operation by inflatus. It was generally believed to be quite within the range of possibility to blow a dollar's worth of value into fifty cents' worth of silver, if only a sufficient number of leather-lunged statesmen with ample vocabularies and the gift of continuance could be got into Congress to blow the wheels in motion. They elected a Gov ernor, under that delusion, whose chief merit was that he could outblow Boreas, and make the winds of all quarters ashamed of themselves for softness, and who has so exercised his gifts as to make his mouth a proverb. Had wind been anything but wind, the Colorado statesmen would have been a success, and a great many people who are now thin and lanky would be getting fat on it.

Mr. Lafe Pence blew into Congress on the strength of that delusion. He seems to be a person of not only uncommon fluency, but uncommonly low-down fluency. His chin is loosehung and his tongue limber, and when they are in motion they are apt to spatter friend and foe alike with language that, however forcible and appropriate in a Denver dive, is quite unusual in legislative bodies; even in the present United States Congress. We have seen Mr. Pence described somewhere as "the young Colorado orator," and we infer that the tumultuous flux of speech in which he indulged in the House on Monday is what they call oratory or eloquence in Colorado. It seems not o have been so considered by his audience, for sixty of his hearers out of a total of ninety voted that he should stop it. One of his bits or eloquence was, as originally reported, that "the gentleman from Nebraska is fuller of beer than of comprehension of my ideas." This report he corrected yesterday. According to this correct tion what he said was, "The gentleman from Nebraska is fuller of beard than or comprehension of my ideas," the point being that the Nebraska member referred to wears a long full beard. The correction does not appear to be important, though Mr. Pence apparently thinks it is. Colorado wit and humor are, we presume a trifle rank in comparison with what passes for such east of the Missouri, but we hardly think that anywhere above the level of the lowest Denver dive Mr. Pence's sally, whether he said "beer" or "beard," would provoke prolonged merriment.

Judged by the ordinary standards which obtain even in society not over-polite, Mr. Lafe Pence seems to be a blackguard-a sort of promiscuous, all-round blackguard, who, when geared up and in rapid operation, is dangerous to friend and foe alike. This Congress has furnished several competitors in his peculiar line. but up to date he stands very near the head of the list. As a legislator, or even as a polttician, it would take at least two and a half

THE REPORT AND THE RECORD.

Senator Morgan's report on Hawaiian affairs. without the supplementary and dissenting opinions of his Republican colleagues, contains much wholesome truth set forth with commendable candor. For this reason it is all the more important to separate the erroneous conclusions which it embodies and which its general contents may tend in some degree to obscure. There are two statements in the report which may profitably be put together for the purpose of seeing whether they are in substantial agreement, and if not, which of them ought to be repudiated. In one place the report enunciates general proposition in these glowing words:

When a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western Hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a sceptre departs it departs forever, and American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and si cere the reasons may be that seem to justify him.

It is not necessary to assume that when a Western throne falls it never can by any possibility be set up again, in order to agree as to the facts in the specific case before us. The Hawailan monarchy was virtually overthrown by the Hawaiian monarch, as the majority report presented to the Senate faithfully declares. The which gave her a throne to sit on her abdication was complete, and those whom she was eager to rule in her own way promptly and effectually combined to prevent her from ever usurping powers to which she had no title. There is perfect warrant for the declaration of the report that American opinion cannot sustain an American ruler in an attempt to restore a fallen throne, but if there could be an exception under any conceivable circumstances this Hawaiian case would remain forever subject to the rule. That is the verdict of the committee, and it will stand. Let us therefore compare with it the following sentences from the

report: If Liliuokalani had been restored to her throne by the consent of the members of the Provisional Government, upon the terms and conditions of the proposition which she signed and delivered to Mr Willis, the President of the United States would not have been in any sense responsible for her restoration, would not have espoused the monarchy, nor would be have done anything that was con-tradictory of American sentiment, opinion or policy. This assertion, so strangely contrasted with

that which precedes it in the report and in this article, might be debatable and conceivably true were all the circumstances of President Cleveland's intervention totally different from what they are admitted to be. Had he, for example assuming a function which no one had conferred upon him, taken impartial testimony on both sides and then presented it with perfect accuracy for the rectification of erroneous impressions and the calm consideration of the contending parties, saying: "Here are the facts as I understand them; perhaps they will be useful to you," it might in that case have been argued with some show of reason that he assumed no responsibility for the result and did nothing that was contradictory of American sentiment, opinion, or policy." But such an hypothesis is officially declared by Mr. Cleveland to be the reverse of the truth. Without quoting his messages to Congress or any other testimony, it is enough to cite his instructions of October 18 to Mr. Willis, as follows:

Having secured the Queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, which it is believed

you will speedily obtain, you will then advise the Executive of the Provisional Government and his Ministers of the President's determination of the which their action and those of the Queen devolved upon him, and that they are expec mptly relinquish to her her constitutional au-

If Mr. Willis had done nothing except deliver this formal summons to the Provisional Government his act in so doing would have constituted an explicit and absolute refutation of the statement that the President of the United States, in case the summons had been obeyed, would not have been in any sense responsible for the Queen's restoration, would not have espoused the monarchy or done anything contradictory of American sentiment, opinion or policy. In the light of what Mr. Willis actually did, under the President's orders, and from first to last with his declared approval, that statement appears utterly preposterous. Mr. Willis did net merely communicate the President's determination. He strenuously endeavored to carry it out by mystery and false dealing with the Provisional Government, by confidential intercourse and pleading with the Queen and her supporters, by a course of action and demeanor studiously calculated to cause popular apprehension and suggest the belief that he had a display of force in reserve.

It is deeply to be regretted that Senator Morgan could not prevail upon himself to set forth these truths and deduce the inevitable conclusion in the report which he drew up. His Republican colleagues did no more than their duty when they made the record straight.

PRICES AND SILVER.

Populist politicians and Populists in business continue to threaten the welfare of the country by clamoring for further issues of a dollar which is now worth only 47 cents. The fall of silver to 291/2 pence per ounce they believe to be the cause of the fall of wheat to 60 cents per bushel and of cotton to 7.62 cents per pound. Such of them as are raving and frantic, like Mr. Bland, will listen to no reason. But it does seem that the facts are now clear enough to convince those who still possess their mental faculties Since the first week of February silver at London has not been worth as much as half the value at which it is coined by the United States. According to the value of bullion there the standard silver dollar was worth every day less than 50 cents. The average for the month has been only 29.32 pence per ounce, and 64.24 cents at New-York for fine silver, and this is not only the lowest monthly price ever recorded. but 4 cents lower than the average in January, which was lower than in any previous month. At 60 pence per ounce silver is worth less than half its price in New-York in August, 1890, only three and a half years ago. Silver then reached 55 pence at London and \$1.21 per ounce here. because Government was about to begin purchasing 54,000,000 ounces yearly-practically the entire output of United States mines. It has fallen to less than half that price within about three months after the purchasing ceased.

Every one knows that these purchases greatly stimulated the production of silver, so that there were emptied upon the markets of the world by this country in 1890 after August practically nothing, \$9,500,000 in the year 1891, \$14,200,000 in 1892, and \$27,955,635 in 1893. In the two months, November and December, the quantity exported was 10,572,994 ounces. The exports since January 1 have been about \$6,600,000 in value, which would be more than 10,000,000 ounces. The world has no market for such a quantity. The last great break to 60 cents per ounce came as a consequence of the shipment of over \$600,000, or about 1,000, 000 oances, last week.

Men who know anything of prices know that there has not been such a decline in other products. Wheat did not fall last week, but advanced, and has declined only 6 per cent since January 1. Cotton fell last week because continued receipts proved the falsity of assertions that the supply at the South was exhausted, but since February 1 its fall has been less than 5 per cent, and only 4 per cent since January 1. Prices of all commodities taken together are higher now than they were on the 1st of Janu ary or the 1st of February. No immediate effect, therefore, answers to the Populist theory. of him to rise to the dignity of a symbol of | Looking back to August, 1890, it is found that, cotton has fallen less than 23 per cent and wheat about 40 per cent, for both were at that time unusually high because of exceptional forelen demand. But prices of all commodities have only fallen 10 per cent. The notion that the purchasing power of money has been increased in proportion to the decline in silver is not sustained in any respect. If that were the fact, other products would fall as well as cotton, wheat and silver, which have been produced in excess of the world's demand.

It is often said that such comparisons do not go back far enough to show the general effect of a change in the purchasing power of money, which must be gradual. Be it so, and let prices be compared for fifteen years beginning in 1879, immediately after the paper currency in which prices were made had become redeemable in gold. Further, prices are taken about the end of February each year:

Cotton, 9.75c, 10.56c, 10.12c, 11.31c, Wheat, pr \$113 00 \$9 50 97 62 86 00 109 37 106 50 77,82 61 37

The fall in the price of silver during these fifteen years was 41 per cent. But the decline moment that Lilluokalani violated the compact | in prices of all commodities was only 7.2 per cent; in cotton 11.6 per cent, and in wheat 47 per cent, more than in silver. Cotton was higher in the three years 1888-90 than in 1879, although silver was much lower. Wheat was nearly as high in 1891 and 1892 as in 1879, though silver was 10 to 17 per cent lower. Cotton was about the lowest point two years ago, but silver was 12 pence per ounce higher than it is now. The average of prices of all commodities was higher in 1888, 1891 and 1893 than in 1879, although silver bad declined in 1888 12.5 per cent, in 1891 10.5 per cent, and in 1893 25.4 per cent. Finally, as if to make confusion worse confounded with the Populist theory that prices depend on silver, within the last year silver has declined 28.2 per cent, wheat 20.8 per cent, cotton 17.6 per cent, wool about 33 per cent, pig iron about 12 per cent, and all commodities taken together 11.1 per cent. There is no such correspondence in any series of years, or in scarcely any year, as there would be if the Populist theory of increased purchasing power of gold were correct.

Representative Reed can put his hands into his trousers pockets and beam with delight as he observes the desperate and unavailing struggles of the majority to drum up a quorum.

If the Park Board would talk less and do more it would be of much more use to the city than

Secretary Herbert argues in "The North American Review" that since the Supreme Court has decided that the House of Representatives with its Constitutional power of making its own rules had the right in 1890 to count a quorum, the Republicans will always adopt this system when they are in control; and consequently that the Democratic majority will eventually be driven to the adoption of a similar rule, This is good logic, since, as the Secretary sagaciously remarks, no political party can afford o yield to its opponents permanently so great an advantage in conducting the business of the House. The Democracy is naturally perverse and has a fatal habit of discrediting and denouncing the policies which it must ultimately adopt, but some day it will out-Czar Mr. Reed

Commander Heverman is proud of the way in which his sailors conducted themselves when the brave old Kearsarge was wrecked. American tars are always gallant and courageous in the face of danger, and the whole country is proud

The effect of the hard times-Democratic hard times, they are truthfully called-as shown in the savings bank deposits in this State was pointed out in The Tribune a few days ago. Of course this condition of things is not confined to this State. The report for New-Jersey has sinc.; come in, and shows a falling off in the deposits for 1893 to the amount of over \$2,000,000. Proportion ately the decrease in New-Jersey is less than in New-York, but it is enough to cause every man who voted for "a change" in 1892 to ask himself most seriously whether he is si dafied with the results.

Secretary Gresham's lack of speech is not so much due to dumbness as to numbness. dent Dole is a hard hitter. He paralyzes the vocal nerves of his opponents.

The Legislature ought not to delay in ing the real estate auction sales made on Court orders to the Real Estate Exchange in Libertyst., where they properly belong. They were taken away from the Real Estate Exchange and sent to No. 111 Broadway by means of Tammany influence. There was never any good reason for the change. They ought to be sent back to the Real Estate Exchange at an early day.

The star of John Y. McKane's hopes is low in

There is confusion in the minds of some people. who think that the \$1,000,000 bond issue for park improvements has an immediate connection with the Speedway. The two things are entirely distinct. The million dollars is provided by a special act of the Legislature and is to be expended under the direction of the Park Com missioners, who do not seem to have brains enough to devise ways for expending it, and thus furnishing work for the unemployed. The Speedway is to be built under a contract, which has been given to James D. Leary. Before the contract was signed Leary promised to put a large number of men at work in a few days, but since he made sure of the job he has shown no disposition to fulfil his pledges. As a matter of fact, the contract only compels him to complete the work within a definite time, and, according to Controller's Fitch's statement. Leary is entirely beyond the control of the city authorities, save in the respect named.

Governor Waite, who is admitted to be a 'crank" of the first class, must look upon Congressman Bland with mingled envy and admira-

Some Daniels in New-Jersey are coming to judgment.

The new Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, Mr. Frank Squier, has given the people of our sister city convincing proof of his purpose to administer his department in the best manner and on the most approved principles. He made the extremely important announcement on Saturday that he had secured the services of three men who have only to be named to demonstrate their pre-eminent fitness for the work which they will perform. In the first place, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who was one of the original designers for both Prospect and Central parks. will act as consulting landscape gardener. In the second place, Professor C. S. Sargent, who is well known from his work a Harvard University and as the Editor of "Garden and Forwill be consulted in reference to the care and planting of trees in all the parks of Brooklyn. Finally, as Superintendent of Parks, Commissioner Squier has selected Mr. Rudolph Ulrich, late superintendent of the World's Fair grounds in Chicago. The work done in Jackson Park is surely a sufficient recommendation in Both Commissioner Squier and th people of Brocklyn are to be warmly congratulated on the good fortune of the Park Department in securing such able reinforcements. Mr. Squier is a man of artistic taste and is well fitted for the responsible office which he has accepted at a considerable personal sacrifice. A new era in park management in Brooklyn is as-

The thanks of all good citizens are due to the retiring February Grand Jury, which has worked hard to bring offenders to justice.

As if there were not sufficient causes in Europe of strife between Germany and France, difficul ties are now cropping up between these two countries in connection with the boundaries of their colonial possessions in Africa, and the negotiations which have recently taken place between the Berlin and Paris Cabinets upon the subject, have failed to lead to any satisfactory result. Neither country will give way, the French Government in particular, being debarred from acceding to the demands of Germany, by the state of popular feeling on the banks of the Seine. Thus, what with the international conflicts in connection with Morocco, Egypt, the Niger District, East Africa and Abyssinia, Lord Salisbury's predictions that the Dark Continent was destined to succeed the so-called Eastern Question as the powder magazine of European politics, are rapidly becoming fulfilled.

About the only cheer that there is for Democrats is an occasional plum that falls from the patronage tree.

Much has been written in a general way con cerning the Kearsarge-Alabama duel off the port of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864, and there have been many different statements concerning the first shot fired from the Kearsarge. The official report of Captain James S. Thornton, who died in 1875, and who was executive officer of the Kearsarge, and the first to advocate the running of the chains around the sides of the ship, has this entry: marines of the Kearsarge fought the rifle gun upon the topgallant forecastle, under charge of Acting Master's Mate Charles H. Danforth, and the first shot at the Alabama was fired by this gun, and its fire was rapid and effective throughout."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Martha Strickland, a lawyer of Detroit, is lecturing on parliamentary law to parlor classes of women in Chicago. The other day Deputy Meszlenyi, of the Hunga-

rian Reichstag, offered an interpeliation asking the Government to pass a law recalling Kossuth. The interpeliation was received with laughter, because Kossuth has been able to return whenever he de-sires to do so, ever since the Amnesty of 1867. Nothing, it is said, gives Controller Eckels so much enjoyment as the reading of financial books full of dry statistics.

Herr Philip Fahrbach, the well-known Austrian composer of popular dance music, has just died in Vienna.

contestant for the Congressional seat of W. C. P. Breckinridge. His friends say he is not as chivalrous as Mr. Breckinridge, but that the amount of gray matter in his brain is fully as great.

M. Jacques Maillet, the eminent French sculpton to whom was intrusted the restoration of the Ven-dome Column, has just died, at the age of 71.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Boston, has been called to a Congrega-tional church in Springfield, Mass., was premature. Bishop Nelson, Episcopal, of Georgia, is being seerely criticised in that State for some remarks he recently made on the negro problem in Washington. He said that four methods of solving it have been proposed, namely, amalgamation, extermination, colonization, and segregation. The first three he declared to be out of the question, but approved the last, adding, however, that it is harder to get

ored people to go to white church ites to let them come. The cri at Southerner ever proposed an

At the annual meeting of the prop-Boston Athenaeum, held the other day, Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was elected to take the place made vacant by the death of Francis Parkman. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the severe loss sustained by the institution in the death of Mr., Parkman, who was identified with it for thirty-two years. The resolutions declared that "his unequalled knowledge of certain parts of American history, his general acquaintance with literature and science and his manly common-sense in all matters made him a valuable member of the Board."

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

SEVERAL AMERICANS PRESENTED-HER MA-JESTY IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

London, Feb. 27 .- The Queen's drawing-room today was marked by perfect sunshine and a large attendance of privileged persons. Her Majesty was in excellent health and extremely gracious in meanor. About the usual number of presentations There were about two hur

were made. There were about two hundred debutantes present.

The Frince and Princess of Wales, their daughter and the Duke of York were driven in state to Buckingham Palace, escored by a detachment of the Lite Guards.

Miss Bayard, daughter of the American Ambassador, Miss Bayard, daughter of the Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Ludiow, wife of the military attache, were presented to Her Majesty.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the American Ambassador, wore a ruoy velvet gown, embroidered with jet, a train failing from the shoulders of black moire antique, lined with black satin and edged with a ruone of point desprit and tuffe. Her ornaments were diamonds. She carried a bouquet of exotics.

Miss Bayard's gown was of white moire antique, the bodice arranged with a arge bow of cream lace and a yellow velvet front, fastened with a large diamond agraffe, a cream lace sasa, fastened with diamonds to a train, falling from the shoulders, of white satin, trimmed with ruchings of satin-lined stace. Her ornaments were pears.

Mrs. Bradley Martin wore a manteau de ceur of rose-ruby velvet, lined with Opnelia satin, and draped with point de gaze lace and diamond ornaments.

The Hon. Mrs. Dudley Leigh, née Beckwith, of New-York, wore a Wattean court train of gold and white rose brocade lined with white satin and trimmed with ostrich feathers, a gown of white satin, with white roses across the bodice, and diamond.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LACATION.

AT LAST ACCOUNTS HIS "YACHT" WAS STUA

IN THE POTOMAC. Washington, Feb. 27.-The lighthouse tender Violet. with the President and Secretary Gresham on board as the guests of Captain Evans, was compelled t seek shelter from the violent storm in an inlet be low Mount Vernon soon after leaving here on Sunday afternoon. She proceeded to the naval gu

day afternoon. She proceeded to the naval gun proving grounds, at Indian Head, on Monday afternoon and continued down the river, making a stop late in the evening at the Cedar Point Light. She then proceeded on her way and was lying at Piney Point at 1:30 this morning, eighty miles from the mouth of the Potomac.

Some attempts to create alarm yesterday and this morning on account of the failure to hear of the Violet's arrival at Norfolk fell very flat in Washington, particularly at the White House, where the President's plans were known. The officials of the Lighthouse Board were aware that the Violet would not reach Norfolk at the earliest before this evening, as her commander had no idea of feaving the Potomae, if at all, before this morning, it was understood that the boat would go in and out of the numerous coves and rivers along the Potomae, and if sport was found the President would stay there as long as the birds kept hin company. The Violet was chosen for the trip, although she is an old, all the inlets.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27.—The Lighthouse tender Vio-

all the inlets.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27.—The Lighthouse tender Violet, with President Cleveland and Secretary Greshams
on board, passed this city this morning. She went
through the canal on her vay to North Carolina.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Enough of Miss Laura Louise Wallen's friends and admirers to fill the beastiful hall of the Mendelssoh Glee Club in West Fertleth-st. gathered there last night to hear her sing at her first public concert. The room presentel a brilliant appearance, and verybody was mos amiably disposed toward everybody else and everything, so much so, indeed, that would seem an inwarrantable intrusion to con along after the fact with some unfeeling critic remarks based on the unpersonal and artistic stand ard which ought o prevail in the discussion musical affairs for which the public are invited a spend their money. Let it suffice that the circum stances warranted the statement that there much that was enjoyable and ingratiating in concert, and that he fair debutante displayed an agreeable voice of a mezzo quality, and a praise

At Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon a con

cert will be given inder the direction of Miss Amy Fay, for the benet of the Home for Convalencen Women, St. John's Parish, Fort Hamilton, and St. Andrew's Infirmar. The artists who will participate are Miss Imma Juch, Mr. Leon Marx, Miss Laux Sanford, Miss Fay, and the New-York Melste Glee Singers. The following women have conented to patronize the affair Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Richard H Benson, Mrs. C. i Best, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Van Rensseier Cruger, Mrs. Le Roy Cox. Mrs. E. B. Crocer, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc. Ms. Vernon Davis, Mrs. Augustus Downing, Mrs. Riaard de Garmendia, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. S.E. Johnson-Hudson, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Mson Jones, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Edward Laurbach, Mrs. William Livingston, Mrs. Edward Laurbach, Mrs. William Livingston, Mrs. Effingham Jichols, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Beekman D Peyster, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Fred Rooseelt, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Renselaer, Mrs. George Taylor Stewart, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Peabody Welmori

The box-office vale of tickets for Courtlandt Palmer's concertat the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Saturday evening will begin to-morrow morning.

morrow morning.

The writer of he following communication has evidently been ale to hear more than The Tribune's reviewer at ome of the recent operatic representations: To the Editor of To Tribu Sir: The statemer recently

Sir. The statemer recently made in The Tribune's re-view of the opera ason, that "the chorus always sang in the 'soft, bastar Latin,' whether the principals sang in that language 'in French' is not allogether ac-urate. In one oper, at all events, Goundo's "Romeo et ullette," the memors of the chorus have always sung it French—with a trong Italian accent, it is true, but The chorus accamanda. in French-with a trong in French neverthess.

The chorus accepanying the song of Mephistopheless in the second set: "Faust" has always been given in French whenever. Edouard do Resske used that land. E. G. New-York, Feb. 2 1894.

MRS. PLUS LARGE ESTATE.

S. Van Rensseler Cruger yesterday filed in the Surrogate's offices petition for the probate of the will of Susan M. ell, who died at Pau, France December 30 last leaving an estate estimated at

December 30 last leaving an estate estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. She was formerly Miss Fleid. Herhusband, John A. Pell, is still living, but is a unatic, being cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Bannor Livingston Phelps, at No. 41 Rue St. Dominjue, Paris,

An application was recently made to the Supreme Court by Ms. Phelps to increase her father's allowance from £,000 to \$30,000 a year, as his income amounted that sum and he needed all of it. Mrs. Pell's wilhas not yet been filed, and may not be for some me. So many of her relatives and legatees live sroad that the citations will not be returned beforehyrif 30. The only charitable institution mentione as a beneficiary in the petition is the Children's id Society. Coudert Brothers represent the exectors.

THE TRIBUNE TOAL AND FOOD FUND.

Previously acknowedged
Holmes, Morristowi. J. B. & H. M. Bowi. Reader M. H. B. Invalid, Lakewoods. A. E. S. Col. H. W. Closson, Vashington, D. C. E. N. C. The Young Ladies & Mrs. Life's School, Rye, N. Y. C. J. L.
Reader M. H. B. Invalid, Lakewoods. A. E. S. Col. H. W. Closson, Vashington, D. C. E. N. C. The Young Ladies of Mrs. Life's School, Rye, N. Y. 6. J. L. 6. C. J. L.
A. E. S. C. L. C.
A. E. S. C. L. C.
Col. H. W. Clesson, Vashington, D. C
Rye, N. Y 8
C. J. L
C. J. L
C. V. L 1
D. E. G
I F
E. R
Total, February 2,1894

Total, February

(The Tribune Coaland Food Fund is comof contributions fro the public, and every of it is applied diretly to the relief of depeople in this city fier careful previous people in this city fier careful previous artion by experts a to their actual want of the public fies the form of uncooks.

Air Fund has bee so long conducted. Supply furnished to the defute are purchased by what sale at rates lower fan any private family can cure them, and ofterat rates one-half to two-th less than the poorin the ordinary way actupay for them.

In investigating dititute cases, and sometime their relief, The Trune Coal and Food Fund a freely the maching of the Society for the provement of the 6ndition of the Poor, the Coren's Aid Society and many others of the lorganized charities in the city. Agents of the or other workers atong the poor who wish to muse of this fund fo the relief of their poor, she apply in person tuthe Rev. Williard Parsons. The Tribune. Appears themselves should not sent to The Tribus office.